

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Fruit and Vegetable Programs
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Website: www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm

Issued Monthly

Number XXIV - #5

For subscription information, please call 1-800-487-8796

June 15, 2005

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2005 IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

CALIFORNIA – Alfalfa, white, 84¢

- Clover, white, 72 – 84¢
(higher price, small lot)
- Cotton/Alfalfa, extra light & Light amber, 64 - 65¢
- Melter Honey, light amber, 61 - 64¢
- Melter Honey, dark amber, 56¢
- Mixed Flowers, light amber, 57¢ (small lot)
- Orange Blossom, white, 84¢ - \$1.00
- Sage, white, 85¢
- Wildflowers, extra light amber, 69¢

FLORIDA – Gallberry, white, 85¢

- Gallberry, light amber, 59¢
- Gallberry, extra light amber, \$1.00 (prev. contract)
- Orange Blossom, water white, 86¢ - \$1.00
- Orange Blossom, white, 85 - 90¢
- Orange Blossom, extra light amber, \$1.00
(previously contracted)
- Orange Blossom/Wildflower, extra light amber, 85¢
- Saw Palmetto, white, 85¢
- Saw Palmetto, extra light amber, 86¢
- Cut Comb, orange, \$1.50

GEORGIA – Wildflowers, light amber, 56¢ (small lot)

IOWA – Alfalfa, white, 83¢

- Alfalfa, light amber, 83¢ (small lot)
- Wildflowers, amber, 59¢

IDAHO - Alfalfa, white, 85¢ (small lots)

- Alfalfa, extra light amber, 70 - 85¢ (small lots)
- Alfalfa, light amber, 58 - 64¢
- Alfalfa, amber, 58¢
- Melter Honey, amber, 57 - 58¢

MONTANA – Alfalfa/Clover, white, 85 - 90¢

NEBRASKA – Clover, white, 72 - 85¢

NORTH DAKOTA – Clover, white, 95¢ - \$1.05

- Clover, extra light amber, 85¢

OREGON – Alfalfa, amber, 69¢ (small lot)

SOUTH DAKOTA – Clover, white, \$1.10

- Clover, extra light amber, 65 - 72¢

South Dakota continued...

- Sunflower, white, 70¢
- Sunflower, extra light amber, 65¢

TEXAS – Cotton, light amber, 63 - 88¢

WASHINGTON – Alfalfa, white, 69¢

- Alfalfa, light amber, 56¢ - - - - Alfalfa, amber, 55¢
- Blackberry, white, \$1.10
- Wildflowers, light amber, 60¢

WISCONSIN – Clover, white, \$1.05

Prices paid to Canadian beekeepers for unprocessed bulk honey by packers & importers in U.S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty & crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

- Canola, white, 66 - 71¢
- Clover/Alfalfa, white, 79 - 82¢
- Clover/Alfalfa, light amber, 60¢ (small lot)

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

EAST COAST - - -

ARGENTINA – Mixed Flowers, white, 69 - 84¢

- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, 91¢

INDIA – Mixed Flowers, white, 68¢

- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, 78¢

URUGUAY – Mixed Flowers, white, 76¢

- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, 74¢
- Mixed Flowers, light amber, 72¢ (small lot)

VIETNAM – Mixed Flowers, white, 79

WEST COAST - - -

CHINA – Mixed Flowers, white, 59¢

VIETNAM – Mixed Flowers, light amber, 58¢

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING MAY, 2005

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT – (MD, PA, VA, WV) . . . May was one of the coolest May's on record and precipitation levels were also slightly below average. Black locust and tulip poplar bloom was heavy the entire month and bee activity was fairly good at the start of the month, but soon became weak as colonies are failing to multiply. Most beekeepers are reporting poor queen mating about half of the purchased replacement bees from the south. They are not finding a build-up of brood numbers and this has resulted in very little honey production. The other half are doing fairly well; however, honey production will remain very low this spring. Most growers believe bees were active enough for successful pollination of fruit trees; however there is concern over the number of pollinating bees available for summer vegetable crops. As black locust and tulip poplar finish bloom, berries and clover are the most abundant nectar sources.

ARIZONA . . . Average temperatures were generally above normal early in the month but cooled to near normal before exceeding averages late in the month in all parts of the state. High temperatures exceeded 110 degrees in south central Arizona late in the month.. Scattered precipitation fell early and late in the month in most areas of the state. Moisture levels continue to be above normal for the year. Bees worked mesquite and other desert plant blooms.

ARKANSAS . . . Right now main source is Chinese tallow. Condition of the colonies is very strong and has been all month long. Weather has been hot and dry. Since there was plenty of previous moisture, there was no effect on the nectar flow. The nectar flow has just begun, but typically, it yields an abundant surplus. With the supply and demand for honey is still good on both counts. Notes of interest are that our bees were in guajillo territory last month and did very well. The condition was perfect for that temperamental bloom.

CALIFORNIA . . . Cool, rainy weather was pretty normal the first three weeks in May. This caused some crop delays and slowed field activities in parts of the State. On the 5th, Fresno accumulated a daily-record 1.02" of rain. Three days later, Redding set another record when they reported 1.27" of precipitation. Sacramento set daily-record lows when they dropped to 42 degrees on the 10th, 19 degrees on the 11th and finished the week at 21 degrees. The next week they were setting daily-records for heavy rains. On the 18th, Santa Rosa received 1.60" and Red Bluff had 1.39". Finally, the State had warmer than normal temperatures, some as much as 10 degrees above normal just before Memorial Day. On the 21st and 22nd, Needles set daily records when they climbed to 112 and 114 degrees.

At the beginning of May, citrus trees were still in bloom along with olive trees and avocados. The next week, bees were being moved out of citrus groves and set along the coast for the sage and some eucalyptus bloom. Some were also moved into the melons and other vine seeds. Extraction of orange honey continued with some sage honey beginning to come off also. The crops are reported to be good with high quality white color.

Producers reported mites are still a problem but treatments early in the year had them pretty much under control. Hives have been restocked and supers added. Some breeders are still filling orders for queens.

Packers noted that offerings of domestic honey appears to be slowing down.

COLORADO . . . Most of the large bee operations that winter their bees out-of-state are back in Colorado now. The wet cool weather has affected flight time and many beekeepers are feeding their bees. Most colonies do have enough build up of honey from the winter sources to carry them until the weather can dry out. Bee keepers in the mountain areas are still waiting for alfalfa fields to be sprayed for insects before putting bees into them. Some honey producers report a heavy loss of bees to mites and bears. One bee keeper indicated a loss of 128 hives to bears last summer (2004). He is trying special fencing to keep the bears away from the hives this year. The bee industry in Colorado have been aggressively building colonies, splitting hives and buying queens to maintain bee population. Some bees held in almond groves in California are suffering some death loss.

FLORIDA . . . The gallberry flow was better than expected during May. The bees are able to out-produce losses caused by the mites. The migratory beekeepers have left the state. Most beekeepers are trying to build hive strength and colony numbers. Many are anticipating the demand for bees to be very high due to the demands for bees by the California almond growers.

GEORGIA . . . Colonies around the state were in good condition sustaining themselves on gathered food from a diverse number of sources. Throughout the state, colonies reach peak population levels during May. Statewide during May, the spring honey flow continued with numerous sources of pollen and nectar including tulip-poplar and tupelo trees, blackberry bushes, gallberry and various clover varieties particularly crimson. The flow is expected to continue into early June, except in the northern mountains where sourwood is expected to serve as a food source sufficient to produce additional surplus honey through the month. For the state as a whole, May weather was nearly ideal for the honey flow with most days warm to hot and nights mild to warm. Other than significant rain toward the end of the month, flying conditions were good. Moisture levels remained adequate following a wet April. Trade sources report honey prices continuing to edge down due to increased domestic production.

IDAHO . . . Cold wet weather throughout the month of May has honey producers scrambling to check all of their colonies and access the situation. Many hives are now being artificially fed or soon will be if the weather conditions don't dry up and warm up. Bees have not been able to get out and produce enough honey to even take care of their own needs let alone produce excess honey.

ILLINOIS . . . Beekeepers across the State experienced problems with heavy losses due to Varroa Mites and small hive beetle this spring. Many beekeepers have been strengthening weak or destroyed colonies with package bees. Some beekeepers were adding Russian honeybees with the hopes of combating the losses of the past winter. Temperatures cooled over the month and spring floral sources were slow to develop. Main floral sources were strawberry, blackberry, dandelion, red and white clovers. The end of the month the honeysuckle bloom was producing well. Ornamental sources were roses, iris, lily of the valley, and numerous varieties of hybrid lilies. The cottonwood was blooming the last of the month in southern areas.

Honey demand was fairly good and bulk honey movement was slow due to very little honey in beekeepers hands.

INDIANA . . . Beekeepers moved colonies from overwintering yards and into orchards for pollination. Due to high overwinter kills, beekeepers installed packages to strengthen colonies going into spring. Bee collection activities were slow due to cool temperatures. Bees were busy working as some warmer weather had moved into the State. Most of the State reported soil moisture at a slight shortage or adequate depending on the area of the state. Honeybees had been working dandelion, peony, cottonwood and berry blooms. The strawberry and blackberry bloom was very good, noted a beekeeper in southern part of the state.

Honey movement was reported very good at the retail level. Bulk movement was slow due to little honey in beekeepers hands.

KANSAS, IOWA, MISSOURI AND NEBRASKA . . . Temperatures across Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska averaged highs of 89 degrees, 9 degrees normal. The average low was 32 degrees, 17 degrees below normal. Precipitation was about normal. Most of the cool temperatures and wet conditions carried over from late April to early May.

All bee have returned from the western states. Beekeepers were busy as pollination activities are underway. Bees worked cucumber, melon, squash, apple, soybean and cotton crops. Dandelion, clover and wild flower were active nectar flows. Bee population continue to increase. Honey prices remain about steady, along with good demand.

LOUISIANA . . . Tallow flow started on May 19 in Carencro, LA. 40% of colonies have a super filled. Condition of colonies is good. Weather has been way to dry. Honey flow not started due to the cool weather conditions. Currently out of retail honey with the demand still good.

MICHIGAN . . . Beekeepers have been busy restocking and replacing the colonies that were lost during winter months. Bees have been swarming, although the weather was cooler than normal during the month of May. Scattered rainfall during the early part of the month interfered with flights. Many bees gathered nectar from blossoming fruit trees and Black Locust trees which bloomed across the State near the end of the month.

MINNESOTA . . . Most bees are back in state feeding on dandelions. Cold wet weather has not affected the Minnesota bees to any great degree. Most of these colonies were in excellent condition coming out of California and especially Texas. Bee keepers indicate the bees they winter in Texas seem to be in better condition than those wintering in California. Minnesota bee keepers have found that the abundant pasture land in Wisconsin, provides an abundance of dandelions. This makes Wisconsin an excellent place to hold bees prior to the alfalfa and clover blossoms coming on.

MISSISSIPPI . . . Colonies around the state were in good condition sustaining themselves on gathered food from a diverse number of sources. Throughout the state, colonies reach peak population levels during May. In southern Mississippi, the spring honey flow continued with gallberry, black gum trees and privet hedge serving as significant pollen and nectar sources for much of the month. As May ended, summer ti-ti and Chinese tallow trees were coming into bloom and beginning to serve as food sources. The honey flow is expected to continue into latter June with the extraction of honey, having begun as early as April, will likely continue into July. In central & northern Mississippi, the honey flow accelerated in May. In the Prairie Belt of northeast Mississippi, pollen and nectar sources in May included clover, vetch and rattan vine. In the hill country of north central Mississippi, tulip-poplar trees, clover, blackberries and various other wildflowers served as food sources to aid in honey production. In the Delta region of northwest Mississippi, vetch, white clover and other wildflowers were among the food sources. In all these areas of northern and central Mississippi, the honey flow is expected to continue into June, when a significant amount of the honey will be extracted from the hives. For the state as a whole, May weather was nearly ideal for the honey flow with most days warm to hot and nights mild to warm. Other than significant rain toward the end of the month, flying conditions were good. Moisture levels remained adequate following a wet April.

MONTANA . . . During the month of May, temperatures were normal to slightly below normal with continuing beneficial valley rains and late season high-elevation snows. This spring precipitation has helped replenish low water levels on the state's lakes, streams and irrigation reservoirs. By months end, subsoil moisture contents were rated 26% very short, 43% short, 30% adequate, 1% surplus. For the month, colonies were reported in generally good shape with pollen sources of dandelions, coke cherries and willows.

NEW ENGLAND . . . May has been wet and cooler than normal. Colony strengths are about a month behind seasonal norms in part because of the weather conditions. The rainy weather the last two weeks of the month slowed plant growth and farm plantings so there have been few blossoms to pollinate and orchards are not getting the needed pollination. New England beekeepers continue to recover from heavy winter losses. Winter losses on Cape Cod alone were dramatic. Beekeepers reported ordering 230 packages and 130 nucs this spring which was not enough to fill empty hives. In early spring surviving hives were doing well until the cold, wet month of May. They are now fairly static in brood rearing, making splits and raising queens. Bee activity has slowed and they have been bringing in small amounts of pollen and nectar but not enough to sustain brood rearing, thus creating a need for supplemental feeding. The major portion of spring nectar flow emanates from chestnut and black locust bloom. Blueberries have been blooming unattended with cranberries coming along about the 3rd week of June. There have been very little pest problems. No American foulbrood nor pronounced tracheal infestations have been reported to date. Additionally, the Varroa mite and hive beetle counts have not been high enough to seriously hurt hives. Warmer temperatures with seasonally dryer weather being forecasted has beekeepers hopeful for a strong summer production season.

NEW YORK . . . Weather has been unseasonably cooler for Central NY and normal for the rest of the state with rain fall below normal. Fruit pollination for the Hudson and Lake Champlain Valley had an early spring with pollination ending 10 days ahead of normal. Beekeepers have been busy building new colonies due to swarming of bees and replaced colonies that were lost during winter. Bees collecting wild Cherry and locust tree nectar at month's end.

NORTH CAROLINA . . . North Carolina has experienced cooler than normal temperatures for the month of May. This has caused some delays in crop production throughout the state. Some temperatures ranged from 1 to 16 degrees below normal during the day and 1 to 13 degrees below normal at night. Beekeepers in the mountains have reported a bad swarming year. However, the mite problem seems to be under control at the time. The treatments are expensive and for the mites that have built up a resistance there are some new chemicals, one contains a natural oil, that is being used successfully. Pollination in the mountain areas is still underway with squash, watermelons, cantaloupes, and cucumbers and will be beginning on pumpkins.

There has been a fairly good early flow with bees working blackberries, locust and some tulip poplar in the western part of the state and tulip poplar and gallberry in the eastern part. Interest in beekeeping continues to grow as the state continues to work with training and classes for new beekeepers. The participation in the program has been much better than expected.

Honey sales remain excellent for the available supplies.

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA . . . The first two weeks of May, temperatures varied across the States with some areas reaching the mid-80's. Overall, temperatures were frequently as much as 11 degrees below normal and precipitation as much as 1.27" below the season average. Some regions reported nighttime lows in the 20's which did cause some damage that didn't show up until the end of May. Snowfall totaled 9.5' in Rapid City, South Dakota which made it the snowiest May for over 50 years. From the 16-27th, temperatures were near normal but North Dakota received rain and several thunderstorms. Below average temperatures and wet weather was pretty much the story in both States. The month ended with temperatures at much as 5-15 degrees below normal and rain showers occasionally reached over an inch.

The cool, wet weather kept the bees in their hives for many days. Dandelions, wild plums and other ornamental bushes bloomed the beginning of the month but the alfalfa and clover was just beginning to bloom the end of May. The cool temperatures also slowed crop development but helped to maintain soil moisture levels. The bees are reported to be in very good condition but there hasn't been enough nectar or pollen so supplemental feed is still being added. In warmer areas, supers were being put on. Currently, producers seem to have gained the upper hand on the mites but were adding Mite Away pads the end of the month.

OHIO . . . Above average rain was reported across the state. Bees swarmed as beekeepers were busy building new hives and restocking those that were lost during the winter. Bees gathered nectar from blooming fruit trees and black locust trees.

OKLAHOMA . . . Pollen sources mainly from trees, nectar sources from vetch, privet wildflowers. Most colonies built up, splits started in early April generally in good shape. Weather has been cool and wet in the early parts of the month, with warmer and dry by the end of the month. This may allow for a good spring honey flow. Demand is average for this time of year.

Pollen and nectar sources are none. Conditions of the colonies were very good. With no rain and cooler temperatures, there is no honey flow. Supply and demand is very good. Special notes: all looking to buy bees.

Nectar sources black locust and white Dutch clover, wild blackberries. We have so much pollen the hives are getting pollen bound. Most hives are doing well. We have been having trouble with queen acceptance this year. I don't know if it is all the trying to find a perfect bee or what. We sell 5 Frame Nucs and we are having a lot of people wanting to start beekeeping for some reason even with the prospect of the Africanized Honey bee entering Oklahoma this year. We need rain really back and I don't think the wild flowers are producing much nectar. We are not seeing much extra nectar in the hives. The honey supply never meets the demand. No one in the area has any honey from last fall's crop left and people are getting anxious to have some. The advent of the AHB into Oklahoma is causing panic among many non-beekeepers. I wish I knew how to reassure them most of it is media hype. Channel 21 here in Tulsa did an item about AHB recently and somehow gave my phone number out for a contact to beekeepers. You would not have believed all the crazy phone calls I received over this issue.

SOUTH CAROLINA . . . Colonies across the state were reported to be in good condition through the month of May with the exception of a few Small Hive Beetle Cases in the lower part of the state. Moisture conditions were good throughout most of May with an increase in the last couple of days of the month. Most bee keepers report that this has been a good spring, with a good honey flow. Some beekeepers report that the queen is still laying. Bees were gathering both pollen and nectar from blackberry, sparkleberry, black gum, tulip poplar, persimmon and privy hedge. Weather permitting the upstate expects a good Sourwood bloom next month. Honey color has been lighter this year because less nectar was collected from the Tulip Poplar. Demand for honey is slow right now, but is expected to pick up after the summer when temperatures begin to cool. Prices are expected to be slightly lower than last year's. Color is running amber to light amber.

TEXAS . . . Weather has remained warm with rains providing us with wild flowers, cat's claw, agarita, various trees and huisache. Colonies remain in fair to good condition. Honey flow is good at this time. Demand and supply are on the rise.

UTAH . . . Cool wet weather has slowed the movement on bee colonies back into the state from California. The alfalfa has started to bloom in Utah, but beekeepers have waited until those fields are sprayed for insects before putting their bees out. Some colonies have been hand fed in the mean time. California's early rains have been helpful to the Utah bees, bringing lots of plants on the desert into bloom. Sage, salt cedar, and fields of alfalfa have been the floral sources of note. Bees are in good shape and colonies have been split and are ready for honey production. Beekeepers worry about a potential frost in Utah in alfalfa fields which will not only limit the plants ability to secrete nectar in the first cutting of alfalfa, but will limit the secretions in the later cuttings. Keepers report that ideal conditions would be 70 to 90 degrees and fairly high humidity. These conditions allow the plant blossoms to secrete at peak levels. Some Utah beekeepers have found a small niche market this year. Because of the wet weather bringing heavy bloom in the mainly California desert, locals in those areas are asking for honey made from local blooms believing if you eat honey from blossoms from around your local area it will be good for you health. Utah bee keepers are seeing an increase of wild flower blossoms this season that can give their honey a wild taste. They will be monitoring this situation throughout the summer.

WASHINGTON . . . The first three weeks of May were mostly cool and rainy across the State. Ellensburg received a record 1.34" on the 9th. Growers welcomed the precipitation but the storms occasionally brought rail and high winds which caused some damage to alfalfa fields, seed crops and some fruit. The last week in May, conditions changed to warm and dry. Some areas reported temperatures as much as 15 degrees above normal. Parts of Central Washington set records when they reported highs in the mid-90's. Crops that were behind this year began to bloom and hay was cut. Raspberry and blueberry fields continued to bloom in Western Washington. The rains helped drop sub-soil moisture and supply from 23% the beginning of the month to 8% the end of May. In the Yakima Valley, rains along with water purchased from other districts, the growers in the Roza Irrigation District are closer to getting the water they need during the summer. The district expects to supply irrigators to around September 12th which is still well short of the usual October 20th shut-off date. The Bureau of Reclamation recently increased the allocation from 34-38% of their normal amount. That came after a cool, wet spring that brought the Yakima area precipitation to 126% of normal.

Bees in Western Washington spent most of the month either sitting in berry fields, fruit orchards or in the mountains for the fireweed flow. Better weather was needed during the blooming period. The fireweed will need continuing precipitation in the mountain region if they are going to produce a honey crop.

In Eastern Washington, the bees are doing very well despite the cool, wet and windy weather. The alfalfa was very heavy this year and the vetch is expected to provide a very good honey crop. In Central and Eastern Washington, the last week of May, when the weather warmed up, there was an excellent flow from the service berries.

Queens that were added earlier remain in excellent condition and the bees are reported to be progressing well. Some beekeepers from Eastern Washington took their bees to the coast earlier.

WISCONSIN . . . Colonies were reported in fairly good condition despite continued problems with the small hive beetle and Varroa Mites. These pests weakened and in some cases caused the loss of the entire colony. The main activity of beekeepers was moving hives from overwintering yards and into orchards for pollination of fruit trees. Some floral sources were early wild flowers, wild mustard, and a few early lily varieties. The cool daylight temperatures and cold overnight lows have kept most spring vegetation slow to leaf out this year. Moisture levels remained fairly low over the month and some rainfall is needed over much of the state.

Honey demand was reported good in the retail sector. Bulk movement was reported slow due to little honey in beekeepers hands.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HONEY BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, QUANTITY & VALUE

	M A R C H	2005	Y E A R T O D A T E	2005
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
	Kilograms	Dollars	Kilograms	Dollars
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COMB HONEY & HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE ----- DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE				
Bahrain	0	0	814	4,983
Barbados	0	0	1,568	5,310
China, Peoples Rep. of	0	0	8,232	26,247
Japan	2,461	7,205	12,431	36,625
Korea, Republic of	0	0	560	3,418
Kuwait	2,040	7,269	63,592	88,009
Oman	0	0	14,359	18,835
Pakistan	0	0	48,571	63,712
Philippines	50,468	66,200	79,434	105,008
Saudi Arabia	83,885	110,033	147,198	193,082
Yemen	20,091	29,900	41,669	95,193
Yemen	21,688	65,293	21,688	65,293
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SUB-TOTAL	164,613	228,042	424,206	647,857
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HONEY, NATURAL, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED ----- DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE				
Aruba	0	0	680	2,888
The Bahamas	1,050	2,790	1,050	2,790
Barbados	0	0	561	2,527
Bermuda	581	2,864	1,369	6,634
Canada	48,139	130,712	125,379	358,247
China, Peoples Rep. of	0	0	28,318	34,479
Costa Rica	3,021	9,590	3,021	9,590
Hong Kong	0	0	4,663	19,640
Iceland	0	0	445	3,840
Japan	0	0	102,867	129,963
Korea, Republic of	8,845	35,100	8,845	35,100
Panama	0	0	545	2,527
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SUB-TOTAL	61,636	181,056	277,743	608,198
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GRAND TOTAL	226,249	409,098	701,949	1,256,055
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U. S. IMPORTS OF HONEY BY COUNTRY, QUANTITY AND VALUE

COUNTRY	M A R C H 2005			YEAR TO DATE 2005		
	QUANTITY kilograms	CUSTOMS VALUE dollars	C.I.F. VALUE dollars	QUANTITY kilograms	CUSTOMS VALUE dollars	C.I.F. VALUE dollars
NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - WHITE						
Argentina	855,599	1,386,021	1,494,509	1,733,786	2,877,187	3,095,151
Australia	172,117	257,219	273,282	172,117	257,219	273,282
Brazil	0	0	0	99,383	168,889	184,144
Canada	617,896	1,139,672	1,153,729	1,649,473	3,175,372	3,213,475
Chile	137,062	218,514	237,887	232,313	385,504	415,351
China, Peoples Rep. of	464,870	373,268	443,974	3,957,050	3,569,527	4,314,970
India	60,801	72,471	73,444	171,901	208,540	221,584
Italy	787	2,673	2,802	787	2,673	2,802
Mexico	0	0	0	39,041	60,750	63,890
New Zealand*	500	4,335	4,545	500	4,335	4,545
Pakistan	19,000	29,450	32,853	76,000	117,800	131,412
Peru	19,800	28,409	30,690	19,800	28,409	30,690
Romania	0	0	0	93,000	169,805	183,210
Russian Federation	54,498	58,191	69,213	73,543	105,994	124,203
United Kingdom	9,308	32,942	34,456	11,172	39,652	45,181
Uruguay	190,142	298,445	322,840	267,137	416,495	446,531
SUB-TOTAL	2,583,380	3,872,160	4,141,371	8,597,006	11,587,431	12,750,421

NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - EXTRA LIGHT AMBER

Argentina	362,860	593,833	623,955	537,799	891,265	932,720
Australia	9,360	58,332	62,746	9,360	58,332	62,746
Austria	2,694	14,332	15,140	2,694	14,332	15,140
Brazil	0	0	0	56,520	98,208	106,120
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	98,493	152,708	165,850	194,477	300,623	326,466
China, Peoples Rep. of	35,446	21,054	26,135	1,055,666	845,626	969,577
Egypt	0	0	0	40,185	81,270	83,770
Indonesia	0	0	0	278,400	230,480	268,980
Mexico	0	0	0	98,974	152,882	167,997
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	0	19,045	20,854	24,585
Uruguay	676,354	976,631	1,053,783	1,261,108	1,833,989	1,967,456
Vietnam	0	0	0	113,280	129,417	143,351
SUB-TOTAL	1,185,207	1,816,890	1,947,609	3,852,191	5,022,882	5,443,246

NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - LIGHT AMBER

Argentina	19,320	33,810	36,972	117,926	185,482	205,079
Brazil	170,440	238,986	274,335	870,932	1,233,407	1,374,164
Bulgaria	0	0	0	4,038	14,114	15,694
Canada	0	0	0	57,051	86,232	87,882
China, Peoples Rep. of	696,000	417,600	477,884	1,475,960	891,576	1,069,583
India	148,326	191,159	210,159	241,326	302,756	337,759
Italy	0	0	0	493	3,754	3,984
Lithuania	0	0	0	4,368	15,703	3,984
Mexico	74397	120,343	128,748	155,844	224,447	236,942
New Zealand*	0	0	0	8,340	14,709	14,809
Romania	7,782	21,918	22,825	26,282	58,673	62,415
Russian Federation	72,664	76,460	91,193	81,709	97,314	115,951
Spain	1,012	6,571	6,883	1,012	6,571	24,758
Switzerland	0	0	0	8,066	25,164	26,664

IMPORTS continued

Taiwan	0	0	0	1,575	4,078	4,411
Thailand	117,000	122,700	132,915	158,990	190,040	200,257
Ukraine	0	0	0	117,082	212,895	228,515
Uruguay	173,077	226,303	248,140	251,027	348,394	377,697
Venezuela	10,665	65,076	66,586	14,199	87,516	90,609
Vietnam	268,440	257,027	296,577	790,670	826,402	948,592

SUB-TOTAL	1,758,111	1,771,379	1,986,334	4,396,890	4,829,227	5,424,624
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NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE – NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED

Argentina	540	3,618	3,899	12,884	15,940	18,084
Australia	1,607	10,849	11,533	1,607	10,849	11,533
Canada	18,711	16,088	16,238	56,834	47,134	47,584
Dominican Republic	12,000	21,000	22,020	26,250	26,000	28,020
France	150	2,394	3,016	150	2,394	3,016
Greece	0	0	0	720	2,397	2,721
India	74,400	70,928	88,660	74,400	70,928	88,660
Italy	225	2,200	2,257	1,457	8,617	9,137
Lebanon	0	0	0	300	3,900	4,163
Mexico	0	0	0	2,928	14,931	15,190
New Zealand*	16,353	117,680	119,411	16,353	117,680	119,411
Spain	0	0	0	4,563	23,916	25,416
Switzerland	2,623	36,112	38,238	7,339	73,457	77,123
Taiwan	0	0	0	600	4,430	4,660
Turkey	0	0	0	11,424	47,700	50,141
United Kingdom	7,840	23,828	14,042	7,840	13,828	14,042

SUB-TOTAL	154,9099	325,977	354,559	245,199	515,381	554,146
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HONEY – COMB AND RETAIL

Argentina	2,400	7,152	8,097	2,400	7,152	8,097
Armenia	4,005	24,601	26,560	13,809	83,425	88,253
Australia	0	0	0	161	2,261	2,263
Austria	5,227	43,974	48,973	7,509	66,055	72,173
Bulgaria	0	0	0	47,559	115,991	126,899
Canada	106,590	464,444	467,481	421,212	1,830,707	1,840,145
Croatia	0	0	0	1,017	3,257	3,776
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	12,160	20,000	20,945
Egypt	2,340	3,900	4,485	2,340	3,900	4,495
France	6,724	17,446	18,154	12,312	60,827	64,925
Greece	7,915	82,196	82,200	24,272	220,238	224,440
Hungary	12,784	20,504	24,946	53,960	86,367	106,271
India	12,240	25,960	28,560	50,628	99,158	109,078
Indonesia	0	0	0	238	2,012	2,107
Israel	1,113	5,376	5,748	1,113	5,376	5,748
Italy	1,379	12,750	13,160	1,701	15,661	16,171
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	1,200	3,920	4,070
Lithuania	1,843	7,789	8,568	1,843	7,789	8,568
Mexico	4,470	19,574	19,774	21,479	53,653	53,909
New Zealand*	7,099	54,488	57,140	20,049	157,294	166,126
Poland	3,427	22,448	22,561	12,961	84,604	88,171
Portugal	0	0	0	3,140	11,840	12,511
Russian Federation	7,702	31,789	34,598	20,082	55,266	61,100
Switzerland	4,070	22,784	23,901	10,298	74,073	77,363
Taiwan	58,932	68,669	78,244	358,992	396,908	454,057
Turkey	14,081	53,699	56,199	70,386	216,341	230,880
Ukraine	0	0	0	5,505	6,523	7,175
Uruguay	27,522	75,054	81,829	27,522	75,054	81,829
Uzbekistan, Republic of	0	0	0	7,500	21,907	25,387
Vietnam	0	0	0	47,905	102,218	112,218

SUB-TOTAL	292,163	1,064,597	1,111,188	1,261,253	3,889,577	4,079,150
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FLAVORED HONEY

Brazil	185	4,170	4,819	185	4,170	4,819
Canada	13,971	20,610	20,760	13,971	20,610	20,760
China, Peoples Rep. of	0	0	0	24,726	23,100	28,161
Columbia	1,176	3,564	3,694	1,176	3,564	3,694
Denmark	0	0	0	83	25,898	26,292
France	484	6,453	6,631	904	10,624	10,922
Italy	720	6,371	6,695	1,034	9,456	9,830
Mexico	572	3,660	3,681	13996	237,246	239,078
SUB-TOTAL	17,108	44,828	46,280	56,075	334,668	343,556
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GRAND TOTAL	5,990,968	8,895,831	9,587,341	18,408,614	26,179,166	28,595,143

* Excluding Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Foreign Trade Division